

CULTURAL RESOURCES

1 SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS

Virginia Commonwealth University Archeological Resource Center (VCU-ARC) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a proposed electric power generating facility in the northern part of Cumberland County, Virginia in 1990 (Figure 1) [VCU-ARC, 1990]. The study area for this previous project included an area encompassing the presently proposed Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project. The study consisted of a background review and a field survey and is the most comprehensive study of cultural resources in the project area to date. Background research conducted for the project included literature and archival review using files maintained at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), VCU-ARC, Cumberland County Courthouse and Public Libraries.

The VCU-ARC archaeological field survey and a historic structures inventory were conducted in the spring of 1990. The archaeological field survey included an area considerably larger than the currently proposed reservoir project. All level or gently sloping ground within the survey area was tested by visual inspection or shovel testing on a fifty foot grid with the exception of some extremely densely wooded tracts. All located artifacts were washed, catalogued, and stored at VCU-ARC. Sixty-three (63) sites were identified within the power generation project survey area. As described more fully below, seventeen (17) of these sites may fall within the present reservoir project.

The VCU-ARC architectural survey included all standing structures greater than 50 years in age as of the survey date (1990). Twenty-nine (29) structures fitting this criterion were identified within the likely impacted area of the power project and its viewshed. As described more fully below, twelve (12) of these sites may fall within the present reservoir project and its viewshed.

Findings from the VCU-ARC study's archeological and architectural surveys were updated for relevance to the presently proposed reservoir project. A geographic information systems (GIS) analysis of the VCU-ARC study was performed to determine which of the original VCU sites could be impacted by the proposed reservoir and its accompanying structures. The co-ordinates of each listed site given in the VDHR registration sheets was entered into the GIS and compared to the project footprint. Seventeen (17) archeological sites are located within or directly adjacent to the footprint of the proposed reservoir and its accompanying structures, six (6) of which were recommended by the VCU-ARC for a Phase II investigation. Additional evaluations of significance would allow the effects on those sites which are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places to be assessed. Archeological sites within the reservoir project area and its vicinity are shown in Figure 2 and Table 1.

The architectural resources were similarly analyzed for relevance using the GIS. A paper copy of the VCU structures location map was scanned and geo-referenced to the available high resolution aerial photography. Identified structures were compared to 2002 VGIN aerial photography in order to verify their exact location vis-à-vis the proposed reservoir and its accompanying structures. Twelve (12) of the

structures identified by VCU-ARC were determined to lie near the reservoir project area and its viewshed. Six (6) of these were determined by VCU-ARC to warrant a Phase II investigation. Additional evaluations of significance would allow the effects on those sites to be assessed. The architectural structures are shown in Figure 3 and Table 2.

Subsequent to the VCU-ARC survey, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources commissioned a county-wide survey of historic architecture in Cumberland County in 1994 (VDHR Study). The survey included the documentation of 404 historic structures within the county. Limited information regarding the location of each structure was provided in the report and, in many cases, consisted of the associated USGS 7.5 x 7.5 minute quadrangle map. A subset of the county historic structures located in the VDHR study was compiled into a list of sites that may be located within the vicinity of the proposed reservoir project by Malcolm Pirnie. The list was based on those sites that were located in the Lakeside Village quad map, which includes the proposed water supply project area in its entirety. Sites with locations known to be outside of the project vicinity were excluded. The remaining sites are presented in Table 3. Since the VCU-ARC study did not include VDHR registration numbers, and the VDHR study did not include locations, it was not possible to cross-reference information from the two surveys apart from the more recognizable structures, such as the Fork of Willis Church. In the majority of cases, the information associated with each structure was limited to the information provided in Table 3.

2 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Archeological sites in the VCU-ARC survey and the VDHR Study which could potentially be affected by the proposed reservoir project are discussed below and presented in Figure 2 and Table 1.

44CM31

This is the yard area around a late 19th century house which was abandoned and derelict at the time of the VCU study (Structure 1) (Figure 4). The house and its associated site are common types for this area.

The site may be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir project. Neither the structure nor the site were considered significant by VCU, therefore, no further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM32

This is an historic domestic site marked by a ca. 20' x 20' cellar hole with large rubblestones, probably from the foundation, in and around it (Figure 5). The site lies on a bluff over Cobbs Creek and James River along a 19th century ferry landing road. At the time of the VCU study, the site was covered with domestic vegetation such as periwinkle and fruit trees. Shovel testing revealed areas of redeposited subsoil deeply burying old topsoil, suggesting landscaping activities.

This site was not intensively tested due to the fact that it appeared to be out of the most likely impact area of the power generation project. Very few artifacts were recovered. A Phase 2 investigation was recommended by VCU and the construction of the earthen dam or utility realignment for the proposed water supply reservoir may impact this site.

44CM61

Site 44CM61 is a heavily eroded upland prehistoric campsite (Figure 6). The sole recovered diagnostic was a Transitional Period Savannah River point.

The site will be impacted as it falls within the normal pool of the proposed water supply reservoir. Given the low integrity and sparse remains found there, the site was not considered significant, and no further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM63

The "Parker" Farmstead: Sites 44CM63-A and 44CM63-B

This site contains the archaeological remains of the "Parker" Farmstead – two domestic buildings, probably a house and slave dwelling, along with associated domestic and possibly industrial features (Figures 7 and 8). The first site (44CM63-A) consists of a cellar hole, chimney, foundation and collapsed superstructure of a moderately large Antebellum house that was apparently occupied into the early 20th century (Figure 7).

The 2-storey stone chimney is faced with ashlar-scored stucco. The house, like several others in the area, contained one or more cells constructed of horizontal adzed logs that had been covered with clapboard. There are associated remains of a large (ca. 7' high walls) stone cistern covered with mortar in which the date April, 1919 is inscribed. A 10' wide, 3' deep ditch or trench of unknown purpose leads away from the cistern. A large dam, a probable ice pit, and a stone-lined well are also present on the property. The dam, cistern and trench may have had some industrial purpose, although the house seems inappropriately sited to have been used as a water-powered grist mill. It is possible that a slate mill was operated here, as piles of finished slate were located nearby. The house is identified on an 1864 map as occupied by "J. Parker". Just uphill from Site 44CM63-A is Site 44CM63-B, a probable associated tenant house or slave quarter (Figure 8). This site includes a standing 1-storey stone chimney with granite block mantle. The entire combined site area is overgrown, but various areas of domestic vegetation are apparent, including fruit trees. According to VCU a cemetery may exist on the site as well.

The site would be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir. Phase 2 study was recommended by VCU.

44CM64 (A and B)

This site consists of remains of an earthen dam, spillway trench, and pond (Figures 9 and 10). The pond is indicated as in existence as of the mapping of the Lakeside Village Quad map in 1969, although the dam has been subsequently ruptured. Modern materials in the dam and sluice gate indicate a modern age for the structure, which probably served as a farm pond, although the purpose of the sluice and sluice gate is unknown.

The site will be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir. The site was not considered significant by VCU and no further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM66

This is an upland Transitional Period (State Farm) site discovered by shovel-testing (Figure 11). The site is in an unusual location on the spine of a high ridge and may represent a hunting camp. Artifacts

recovered include a State Farm point, a biface, a quartz scraper and debitage. Shovel tests indicated that the site had been subjected only to moderate erosion, but had been plowed.

This site will be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir. No Further work was recommended by VCU as it would probably provide only minimal additional data.

44CM67

This is the site of a small 19th - early 20th century house (Figure 12). The site is marked by a shallow cellar hole containing fill, with a fruit tree orchard nearby. The small size and nature of the remains suggest that this was a tenant/sharecropper house that may have served as a slave house originally.

The site will be impacted by construction of the proposed water supply reservoir, and Phase 2 study was recommended by VCU.

44CM68

This is a 19th century house site marked by a standing stone and brick chimney and filled 20x30' cellar hole (Figure 13). Fireplace openings exist both in the cellar and on the first floor; a third fireplace opening may have existed on the second floor or loft. A stone-lined well stands approximately 30 feet from the house.

The site is within the proposed utility realignment zone of the water supply reservoir project and could be impacted. Phase 2 study was recommended by VCU.

44CM70

This site consists of an isolated find (Guilford point) in an eroded upland setting (Figure 14).

This site may be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir; however, no further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM77

Probable late 19th century house site which stood until about 35 years before the present. The site has been bulldozed (Figure 15) and was highly disturbed at the time of the VCU study.

The site is within the proposed utility realignment zone of the proposed water supply reservoir project and would be impacted; however, no further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM78 and 44CM79

These two sites appear to be a related quarry and quarry camp dating to the Late Archaic (Savannah River) period. Site 44CM78 sits on a high bench or old alluvial terrace with a large outcrop of quartzite cobbles (Figure 16). Lots of cobble reduction debris, cores, and primary debitage were found here. The site had not been disturbed by plowing or erosion at the time of the VCU study.

Site 44CM79 is located just below 44CM78 on a lower terrace (Figure 17). Shovel testing revealed a probable intact hearth and deposits in situ in colluvial, and possibly alluvial sediments. An anvil stone, a hammer stone, and later stage reduction debris were recovered, along with a Savannah River point.

These sites will both be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir project. Phase 2 study was recommended for both by VCU.

44CM80

This site represents another small upland prehistoric camp (Figure 18). Shovel tests on 25' centers produced only one flake and two fire-cracked rocks. The site did not appear to have ever been plowed, and erosion had been minimal at the time of the VCU study.

The site will be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir. While the site may have had good integrity, the sparse remains suggested that further work would only duplicate study at other sites in the area. No further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM81

Domestic site dating probably no earlier than the late 19th century (Figure 19). The site had been heavily disturbed by bulldozing, although a filled cellar hole and stone foundation rubble were present.

This site is may be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir; however, no further work was recommended by VCU.

44CM84

Carrington/Flanagan Homestead

Site 44CM84 is part of a complex that is represented on an 1864 Civil War map and labeled as "Carrington". Site 44CM84 is the remains of what might be a small slave, tenant or sharecropper's house dating to the late 19th century (Figure 20), and probably associated with two other sites (44CM85 and 44CM86) outside of the project area. At the time of the VCU study, there were remains of a stone chimney fall. Stone piers had remained in place. Portions of the sill beams were also extant. No obvious outbuilding sites were noted, although a small grove of fruit trees marked the yard.

This site may be impacted by the proposed water supply reservoir. Phase 2 work was recommended by VCU.

3 STRUCTURES

Known historic structures (i.e. older than 50 years at the time of the VCU study) which could potentially be affected by the proposed reservoir project are discussed below and presented in Figure 3 and Table 2. The previous VCU structures study included a total of twenty-nine (29) structures, of these twelve (12) were determined by Malcolm Pirnie to lie within or near the reservoir project area and its viewshed. The numbering system from the previous VCU study of Structure 1 through Structure 29 was maintained for consistency.

Structure 1

Structure 1 is a ca. 1910 National style I-house with ell. The structure is currently abandoned and derelict.

This is a very common type throughout the area. No further work was recommended by VCU.

Structure 2

Structure 2 is a double pen I-house dating to the 19th century, but with extensive 20th century alterations. The house was in very poor condition and had lost one of its chimneys. The roof had recently collapsed at the time of the VCU study. The structure exhibited vernacular characteristics including original vertical siding (covered with weatherboards) and small horizontal shuttered windows typical of log structures in this area.

Construction of the water supply reservoir could affect the viewshed of the structure. Phase 2 survey work was recommended by VCU.

Structure 6

Structure 6 is an early 19th century house, currently abandoned, that is labeled as occupied by the Carter family on an 1864 map. The house is a simple 1 1/2 storey folk style house with a log pen addition. The house retained much of its original character inside and out at the time of the VCU study.

Construction of the water supply reservoir could affect the viewshed of the structure. Phase 2 survey work was recommended by VCU.

Structures 9, 10, and 11Fork of Willis Church Complex (VDHR 24-7)

Structure 9 is a large 2-1/2 storey Colonial Revival style house reportedly constructed in 1910. The building may stand in the location of a former “Female Seminary” so identified on an 1864 map, and apparently associated with the adjacent Fork of Willis Church. It is not known whether the present house was associated with the church historically, although the very large size of the structure suggests a possible institutional use. The outbuildings include an example of a 20th century corncrib.

Structure 10 is a ca. 1910 one- or two-room rural schoolhouse associated with Fork of Willis Church.

Structure 11 is the ca. 1853 Fork of Willis Church (VDHR 24-7), a Greek Revival/folk style church. An early cemetery is present as well.

Structures 9 and 10 may be associated historically with the Fork of Willis Church (Structure 11). The church itself is an example of a mid-19th century church. Phase 2 study was recommended for all three structures by VCU. Structures 9, 10, and 11 would fall within the reservoir viewshed.

Structure 19

Structure 19 is an example of a ca. 1930's Bungalow without exceptional architectural merit.

No further work was recommended by VCU.

Structure 20

This is a rather typical late 19th or early 20th century I-house farm dwelling. Though well preserved, this is a common type without exceptional merit.

No further work was recommended by VCU.

Structure 21

This is a gable front store and dwelling of the 20th century. This style of building, using a gable-front store with rear dwelling and side-shed has been in common use since the turn of the 19th century. The present example exhibits no exceptional architectural merit.

No further work was recommended by VCU.

Structure 22

Structure 22 is a large Colonial Revival dwelling on Route 690. Again, this type of dwelling is common here and in surrounding areas.

No further work was recommended by VCU.

Structure 23

Structure 23 is an example of folk architecture of the mid-to-late 19th century. The house is a 2-storey, 2-bay-with shed house.

No further work was recommended by VCU.

TABLE 1
POTENTIALLY AFFECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN PROJECT VICINITY

VDHR Site Number	Type	Cultural Affiliation	VCU Recommendation*	Easting	Northing	Owner	Tenant Address	Dimensions
44CM31	historic	19th-20th century domestic	no further work	747060	4178560	Barker, R. E. Jr. & Grace V.	Rt. 1, Box 8 Columbia, VA 23038	150' x 150'
44CM32	historic	19th-20th century domestic	Phase II	747020	4178960	John H. Davis	Box 648, Corattoes, VA 24441	190' x 50'
44CM61	possible hunting camp	prehistoric/late archaic	no further work	747270	4177750	Chesapeake Corp.	Box 311, West Point, VA 23181	50' x 50'
44CM63a	domestic	19th-early 20th century	no further work	747530	4177920	Chesapeake Corp.	Box 311, West Point, VA 23181	150' x 150'
44CM63b	domestic	historic	no further work	747270	4177720	Chesapeake Corp.	Box 311, West Point, VA 23181	50' x 75'
44CM64a	dam	historic	no further work	748400	4177600	Phillip F. Couch	11770 Rexmoor Dr., Richmond, VA 23235	100' x 50'
44CM64b	historic	late 19th century dam	no further work	748460	4177540	Phillip F. Couch	11770 Rexmoor Dr., Richmond, VA 23235	400' x 50'
44CM66	possible hunting camp	prehistoric	no further work	748340	4177730	Phillip F. Couch	11770 Rexmoor Dr., Richmond, VA 23235	100' x 100'
44CM67	domestic	historic 19th century/unknown prehistoric	Phase II	747560	4178580	R.E. Baker Jr.	Rt. 1, Box 8, Columbia, VA 23038	100' x 100'
44CM68	house site	late 19th-early 20th century/domestic	Phase II	746260	4177720	Chesapeake Corp.	Box 311, West Point, VA 23181	50' x 50'
44CM70	possible hunting camp	archaic	no further work	746840	4176600	W.H. Duncan	Rt. 1, Box 34, Columbia, VA 23038	75' x 75'
44CM77	historic/prehistoric	early 20th century/domestic/prehistoric/u	no further work	746310	4177950	Marvin R. Sparrow	1241 Baker Rd., Lot 7-A, Virginia Beach, VA 23455	100' x 100'
44CM78	possible quarry	prehistoric/unknown	Phase II	747380	4178460	John H. Davis	Box 648, Corattoes, VA 24441	300' x 100'
44CM79	camp/quarry site	prehistoric/archaic	Phase II	747320	4178360	John H. Davis	Box 648, Corattoes, VA 24441	N/A
44CM80	possible prehistoric campsite	prehistoric/unknown	no further work	747750	4178250	Chesapeake Corp.	Box 311, West Point, VA 23181	100' x 50'
44CM81	domestic	early 20th century/domestic	no further work	748470	4178510	R.E. Baker Jr.	Rt. 1, Box 8, Columbia, VA 23038	200' x 150'
44CM84	domestic	early 20th century	Phase II	748220	4176550	James E. Thurston	Rt. 1, Box 34, Columbia, VA 23038	125' x 125'

* The VCU study was conducted in 1990, which was fifteen years prior to the present project proposal; therefore, some of the VCU recommendations may no longer be valid due to possible site disturbances since the study was completed.

TABLE 2
POTENTIALLY AFFECTED HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN PROJECT VICINITY

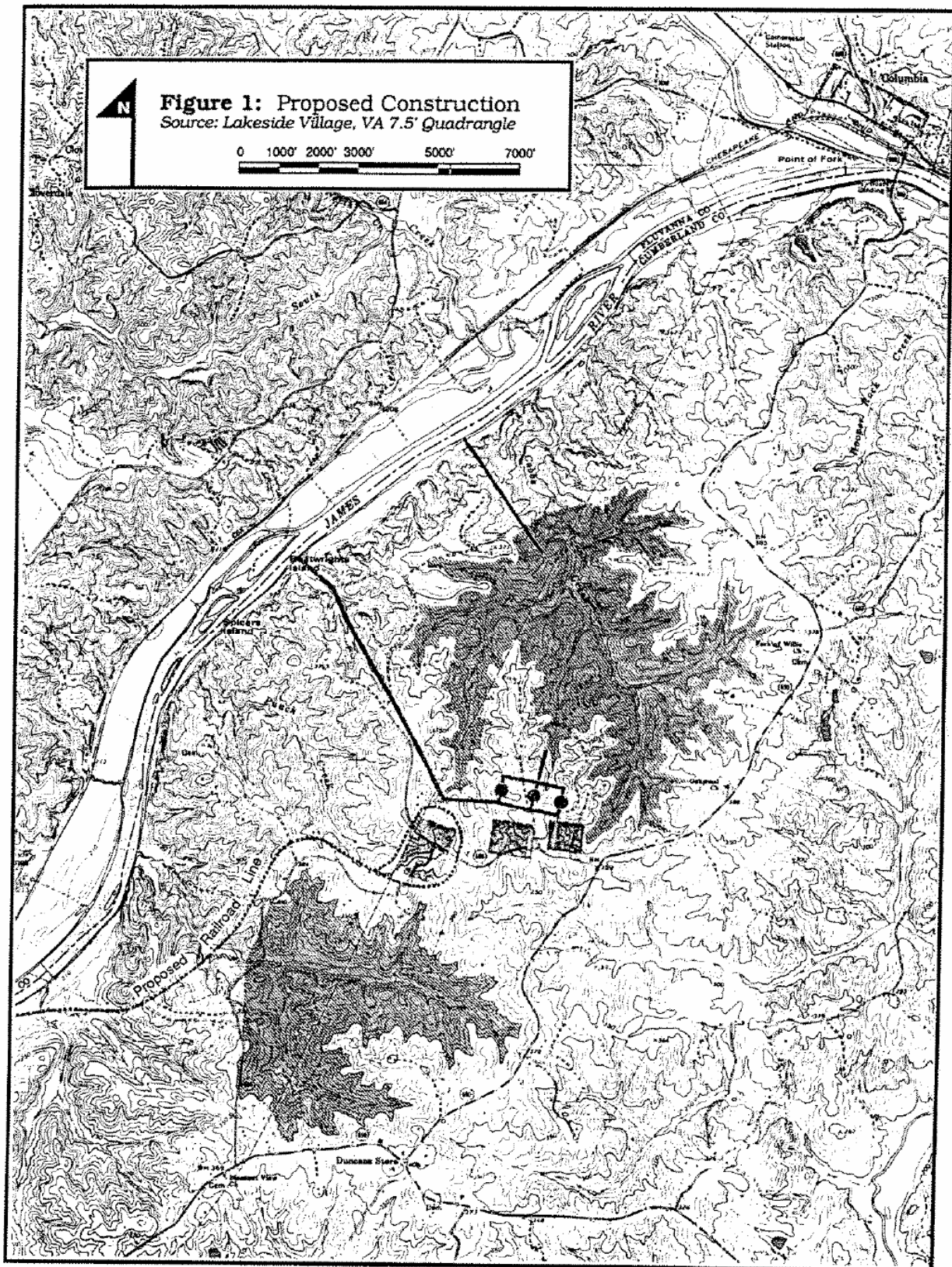
Type	Description	VCU Recommendation*	Easting	Northing	Affected**
Structure 1	ca. 1910 National style-I house with ell	no further work	747073	4178594	viewshed
Structure 2	19th century double pen I-house	Phase II	746581	4176692	viewshed
Structure 6	early 19th century "Carter Family" house	Phase II	747355	4177022	viewshed
Structure 9	ca. 1910 2½ storey Colonial Revival style house associated with Fork of Willis Church	Phase II	748986	4177547	viewshed
Structure 10	ca. 1910 one- or two-room school house associated with Fork of Willis Church	Phase II	749540	4177917	viewshed
Structure 11	ca. 1853 Fork of Willis Church , a Greek Revival/folk style church (VDHR-4-7)	Phase II	749540	4177917	viewshed
Structure 12	Oakwood Methodist Church, early 20th century folk-Gothic church	Phase II	748989	4176858	viewshed
Structure 19	ca 1930's Bungalow	no further work	748914	4178791	viewshed
Structure 20	typical late 19th/early 20th century I-house farm dwelling	no further work	749516	4177457	viewshed
Structure 21	early 20th century gable front store and dwelling	no further work	749358	4177427	viewshed
Structure 22	Colonial Revival dwelling	no further work	749225	4177040	viewshed
Structure 23	mid-to-late 19th century 2-storey, 2-bay-with shed house	no further work	748924	4176916	viewshed

* The VCU study was conducted in 1990, which was fifteen years prior to the present project proposal; therefore, some of the VCU recommendations may no longer be valid due to possible site disturbances since the study was completed.

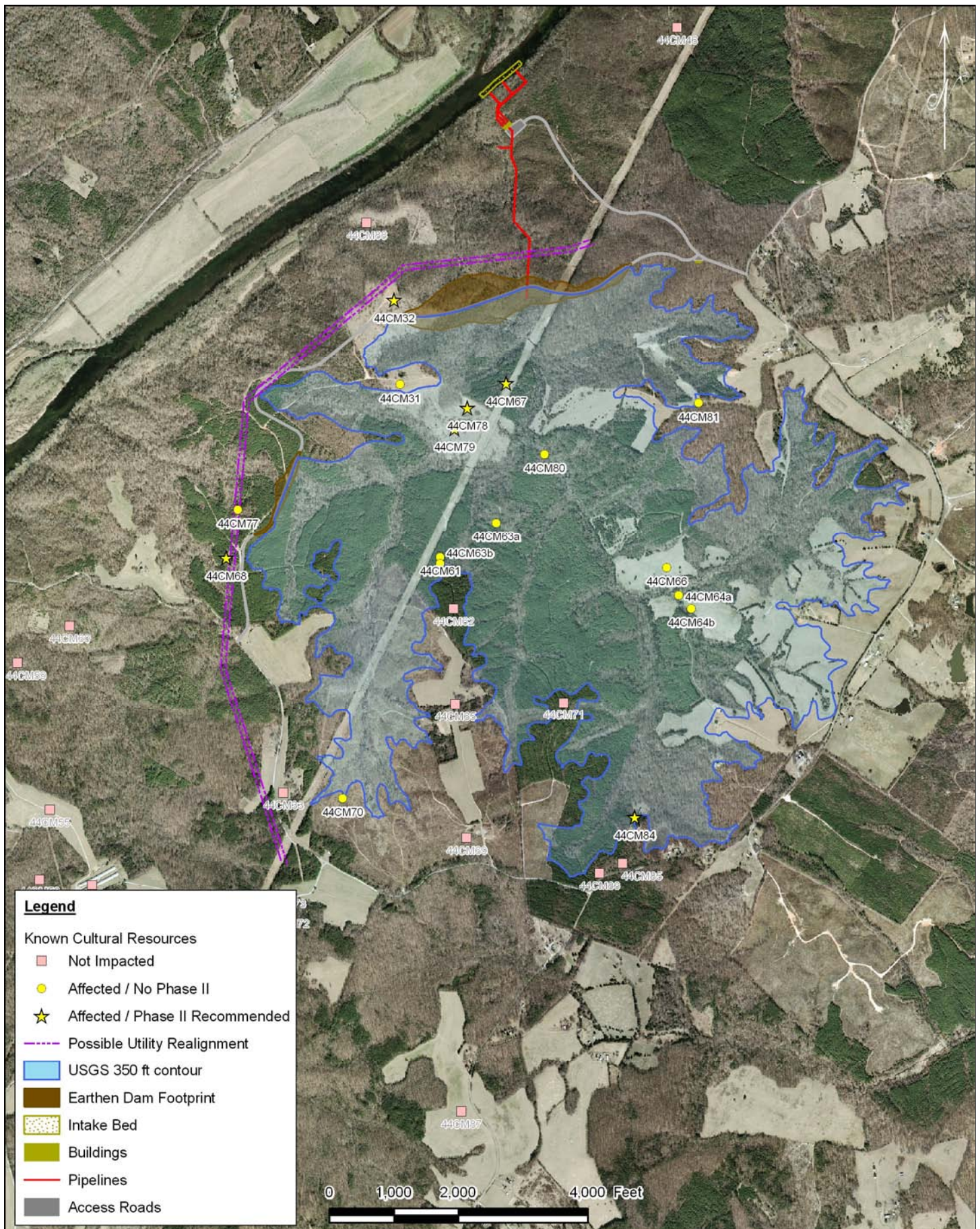
** **viewshed** - the proposed reservoir and/or associated infrastructure footprints are within the line of sight of the relevant structure (no direct impacts are anticipated)

TABLE 3
1994 VDHR HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

VDHR	QUAD	NAME	Year	Comment
024-0003	Lakeside Village	Pleasant Grove	1862	
024-0007	Lakeside Village	Fork of Willis Church	1828	Structure 11
024-0014	Lakeside Village	Morningside	1857	
024-0031	Lakeside Village	Oakland	1767	
024-0035	Lakeside Village	Viewmont	1790	
024-0062	Lakeside Village	Wilkinson House	1850	
024-0070	Lakeside Village	Cremona	1875	
024-0072	Lakeside Village	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	1890	
024-0075	Lakeside Village	Old White Place	1800	
024-0078	Lakeside Village	Rock Spring Farm	1790	
024-0079	Lakeside Village	Fork of Willis School	1915	Structure 10
024-0106	Lakeside Village	Irwin's Tavern	1911	
024-0120	Lakeside Village	Jesse Thomas Plaque	1940	
024-0295	Lakeside Village	House, Rt. 690	1875	
024-0296	Lakeside Village	Oakwood Methodist Church	1911	
024-0297	Lakeside Village	House and Store, Rt. 690	1905	possibly Structure 21
024-0298	Lakeside Village	Flat Rock School	1915	
024-0373	Lakeside Village	House, Rt. 690	1880	
024-0374	Lakeside Village	House, Rt. 686	1910	possibly Structure 1
024-0375	Lakeside Village	House, Rt. 686	1850	possibly Structure 2 or 6



Source: VCU, 1990



COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1784

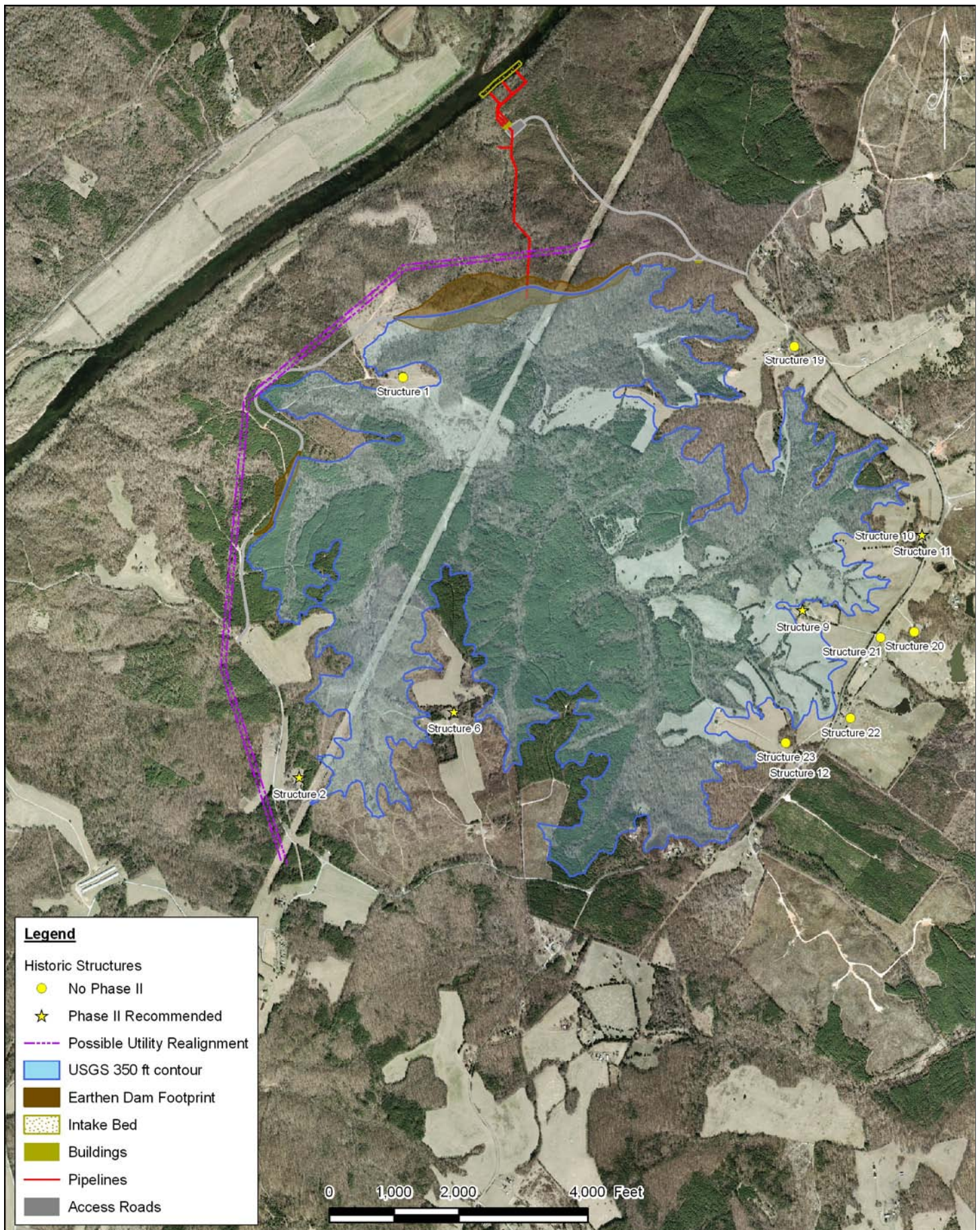
**MALCOLM
PIRNIE**

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT/STUDY AREA

February 2005

Figure 2



COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1734

**MALCOLM
PIRNIE**

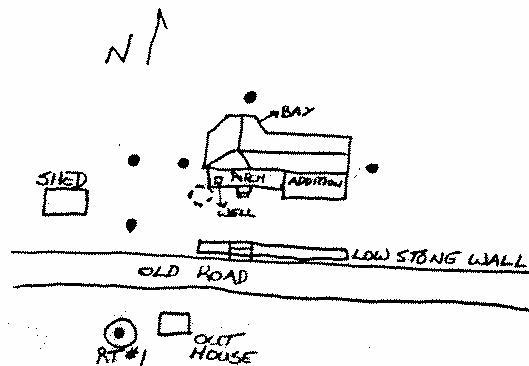
Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

**VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PROJECT/STUDY AREA**

February 2005

Figure 3

44CM31
SITE #4, STRUCTURE #1
 VICTORIAN STYLE HOUSE.
 WELL BUILT INTO PORCH.



- = RANDOM SHOVEL TESTS (RT)
- ⊙ = POSITIVE RT
- (:) = SBT FIND #1

NOT TO SCALE

Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1754

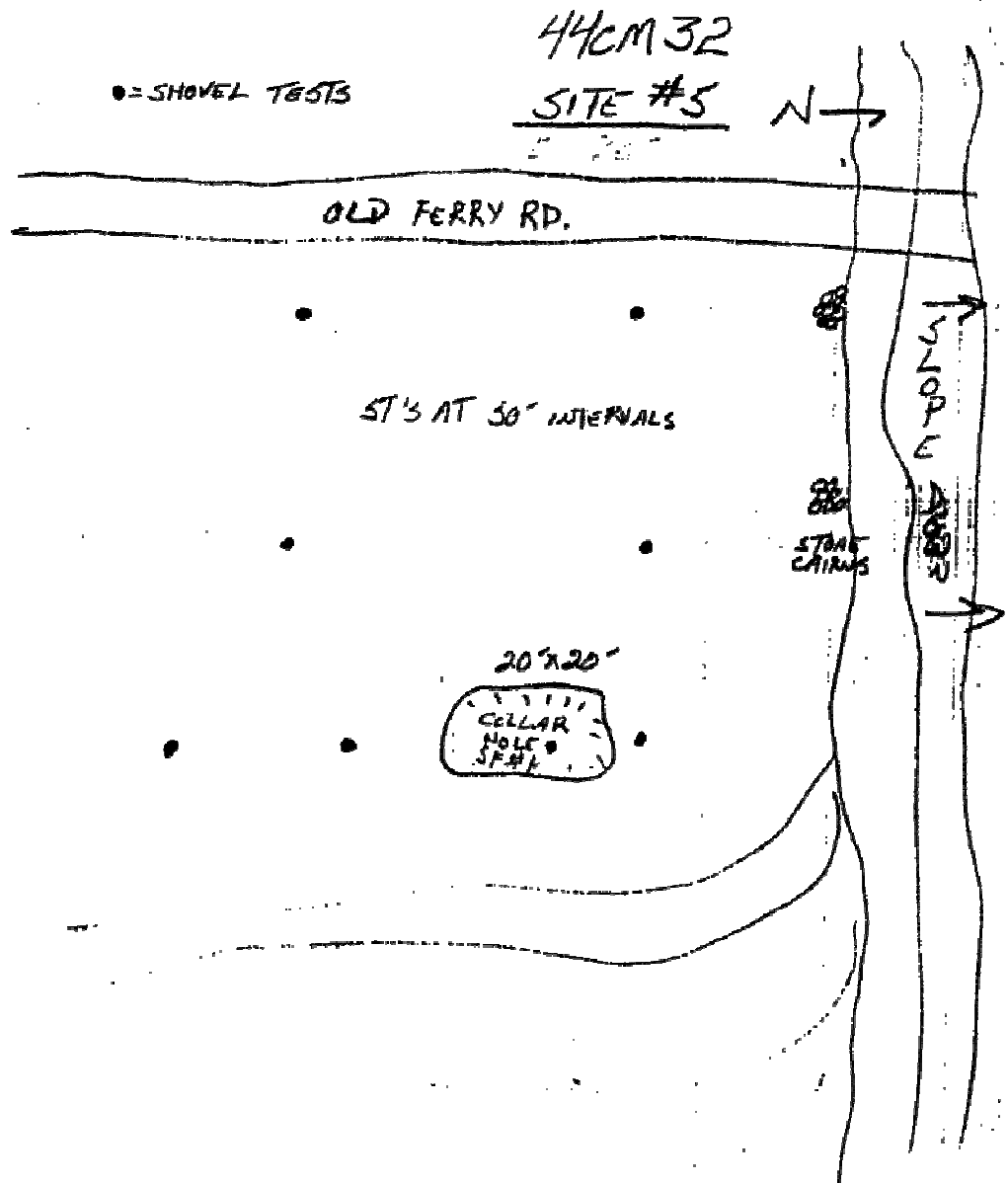
MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM31

February 2005

Figure 4



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1734

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM32

February 2005

Figure 5

44CM61

SITE*50

PREHISTORIC SITE (LATE ARCHAIC) LOCATED AT BASE
OF UPLAND HILL TOP ON NARROW, HEAVILY DISTURBED RIDGE.

NOT TO SCALE

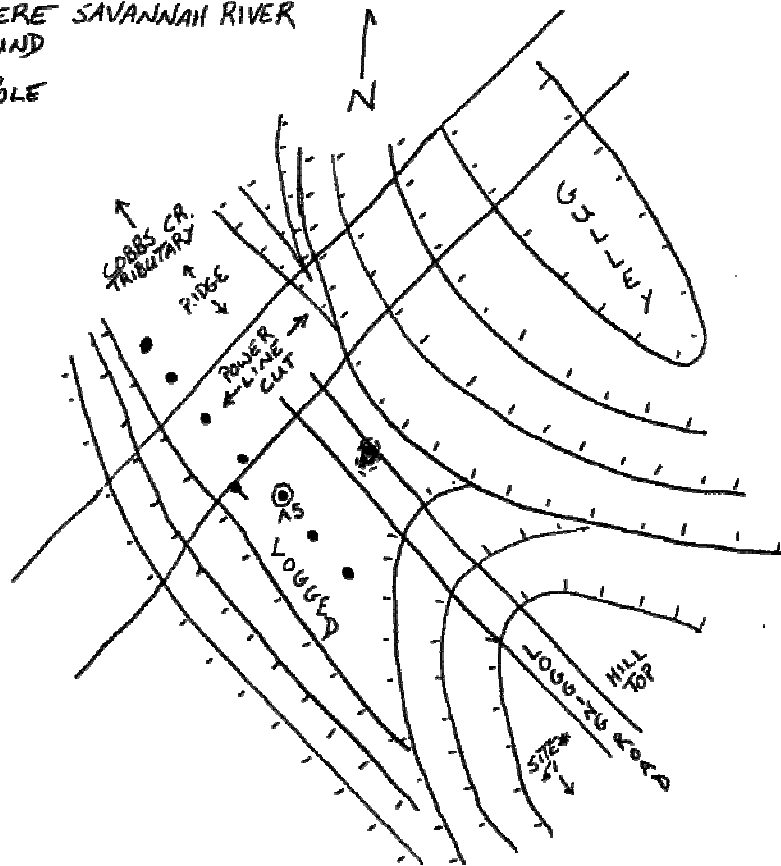
KEY

• = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' INTERVALS

⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST

● = AREA WHERE SAVANNAH RIVER
POINT FOUND

q = UTILITY POLE



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM61

February 2005

Figure 6

44CM63

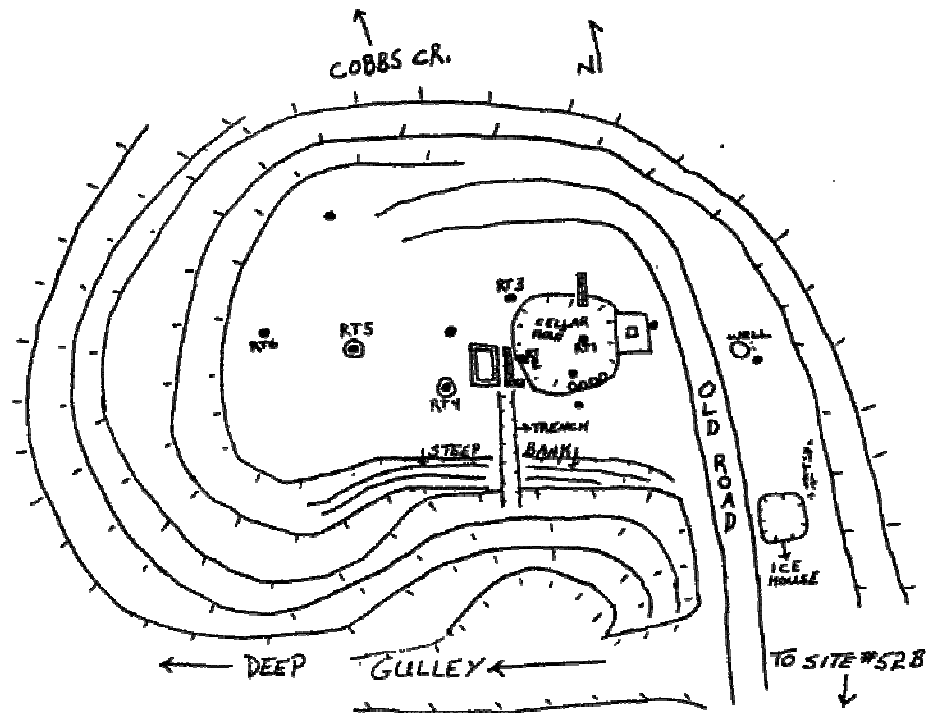
SITE #52A

HISTORIC SITE WITH STANDING CHIMNEY,
CELLAR HOLE, CISTERN, WELL, ICE HOUSE DEPRESSION...

NOT TO SCALE

KEY

- = RANDOM SHOVEL TESTS
- ⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS
- ▣ = 2 STORY STANDING CHIMNEY
- ▨ = BRICK WALLS
- ▤ = CISTERN W/ 1914 DATE IN PLASTER
- ▩ = STONE CELLAR WALL



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1754

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM63-A

February 2005

Figure 7

44CM63

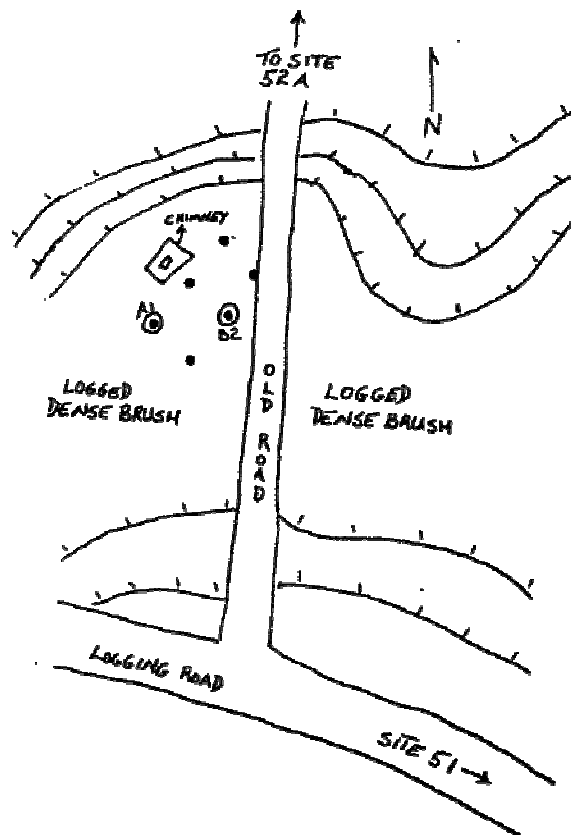
SITE #528

HISTORIC DOMESTIC SITE WITH ONE STOREY STANDING
CHIMNEY.

NOT TO SCALE

KEY

- = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' INTERVALS
- ⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS AT 25' INTERVALS



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1754

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM63-B

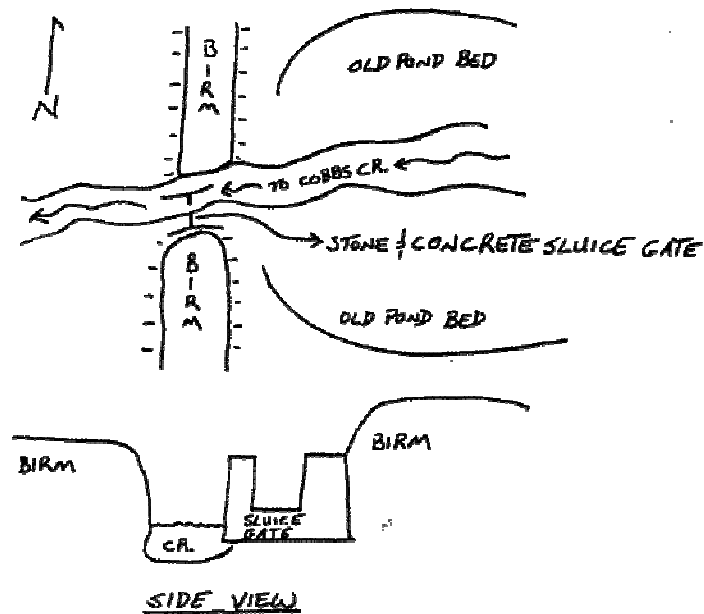
February 2005

Figure 8

44CM64
SITE #54A

EARTHEN DAM WITH CONCRETE SLUICE
GATE. PART OF A COPPER PIPE STICKING UP
FROM THE TOP OF THE SOUTHERN BIRM.
NO SHOVEL TESTS WERE DUG.

NOT TO SCALE



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1754

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM64-A

February 2005

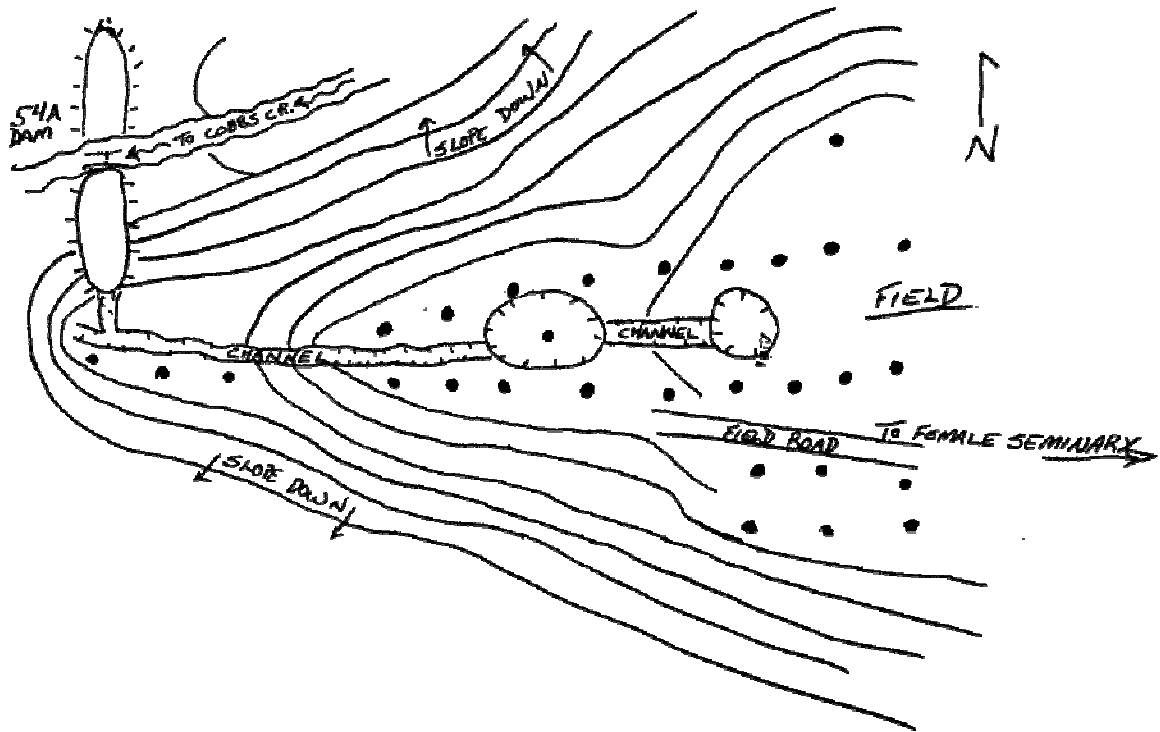
Figure 9

44CM64
SITE #54B

LOCATED ON THE TERRACES ABOVE THE DAM ARE 2
DEPRESSIONS CONNECTED BY A CHANNEL. THE WESTERN
DEPRESSION HAS A DRAINAGE CHANNEL LEADING FROM IT
DOWNHILL TO THE DAM. NO CULTURAL MATERIAL.

NOT TO SCALE

• = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' INTERVALS.



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1754

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM64-B

February 2005

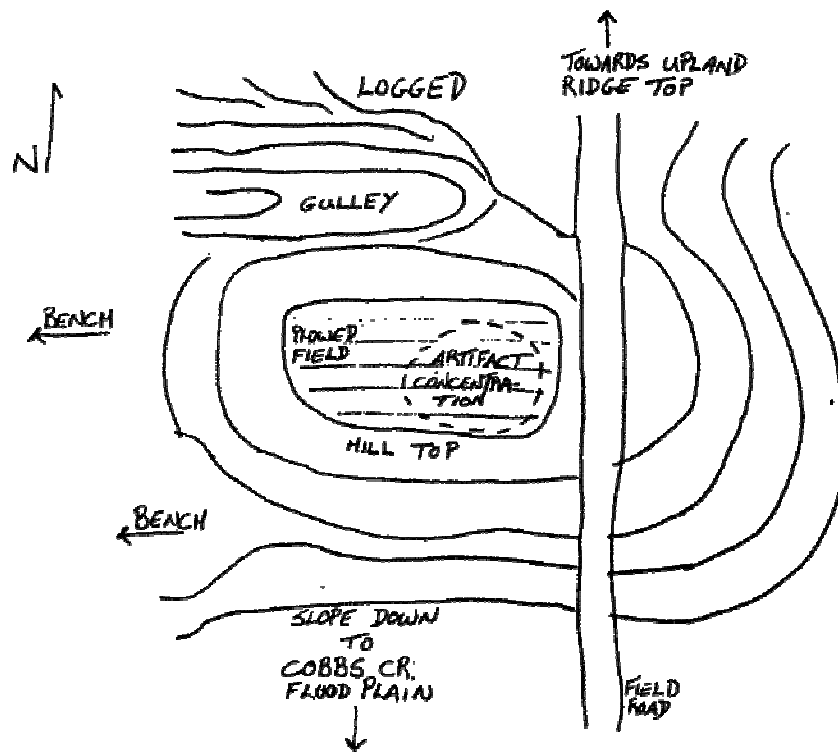
Figure 10

44CM66

SITE #57

PREHISTORIC SITE FOUND IN A SMALL FLOWED
FIELD LOCATED ON A HILL TOP ABOVE COBBS CR.

NOT TO SCALE



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1754

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM66

February 2005

Figure 11

44CM67

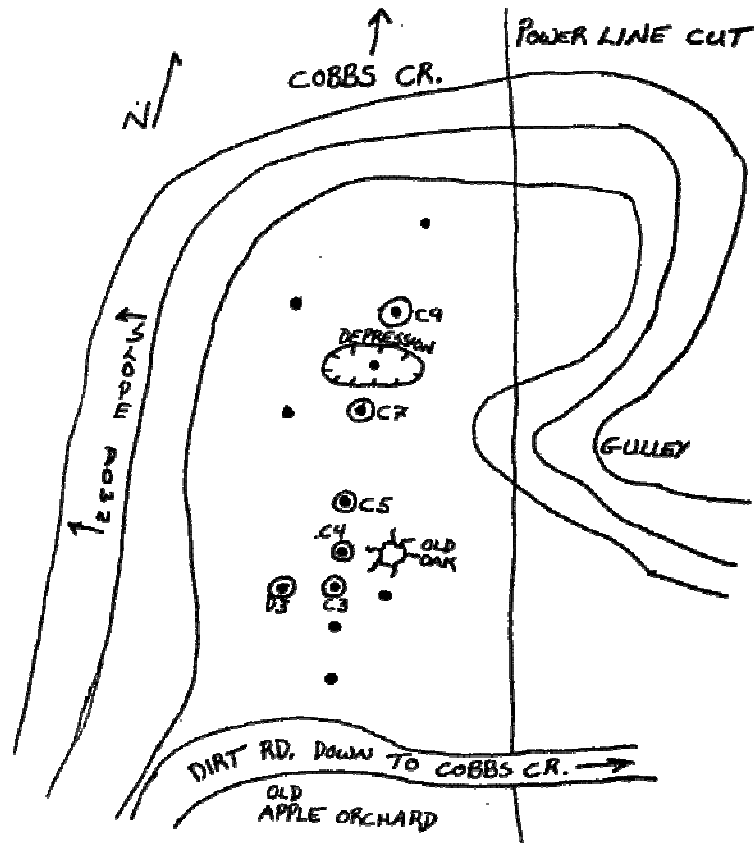
SITE # 59

19TH CENTURY DOMESTIC SITE.

• = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' INTERVALS

⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS. C4, D3 AT 25'

NOT TO SCALE



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1744

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia
VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM67

February 2005

Figure 12

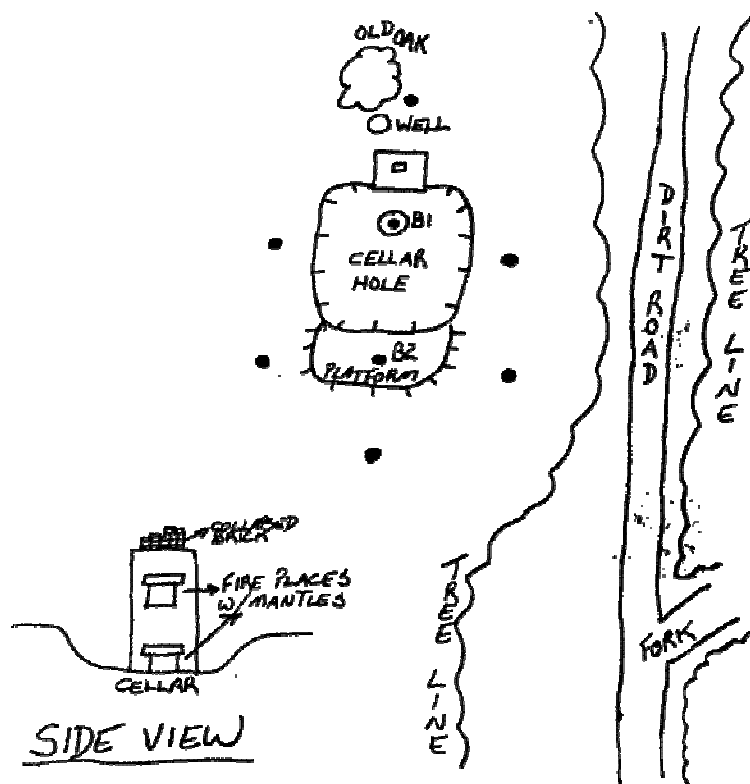
44CM68

SITE #60

19TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE WITH
STANDING STONE CHIMNEY AND CELLAR
HOLE. STRUCTURE PROBABLY HAD AN ENGLISH
HALF CELLAR.

NOT TO SCALE

- = SHOVEL TESTS AT 25' INTERVALS
⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TEST



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1711

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM68

February 2005

Figure 13

44CM70

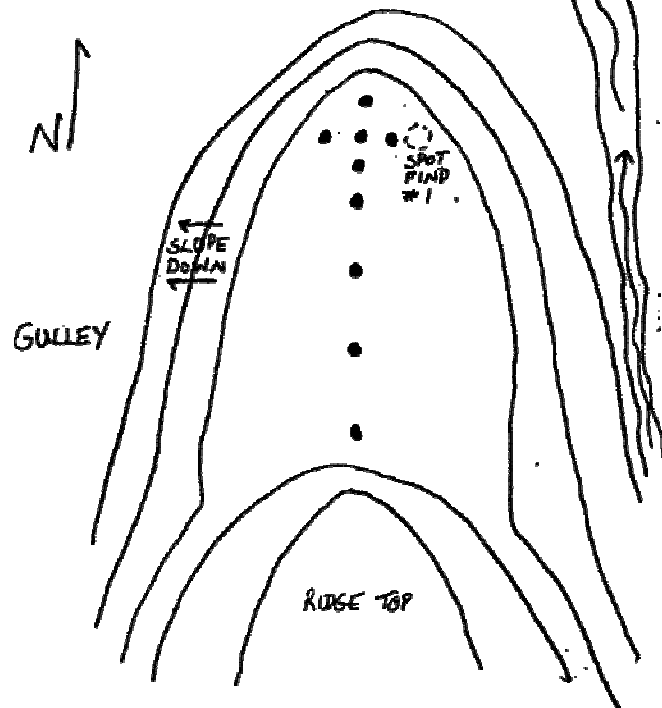
SITE # 62

PREHISTORIC SITE WITH 1 QUARTZ
GUILFORD PROJECTILE POINT FOUND ON
THE SURFACE. LOCATED AT THE TIP OF
A PIEDMONT TERRACE ABOVE A CREEK.

NOT TO SCALE

● = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' & 25'
INTERVALS

TRIBUTARY OF
COBBS CR.



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM70

February 2005

Figure 14

44CM77

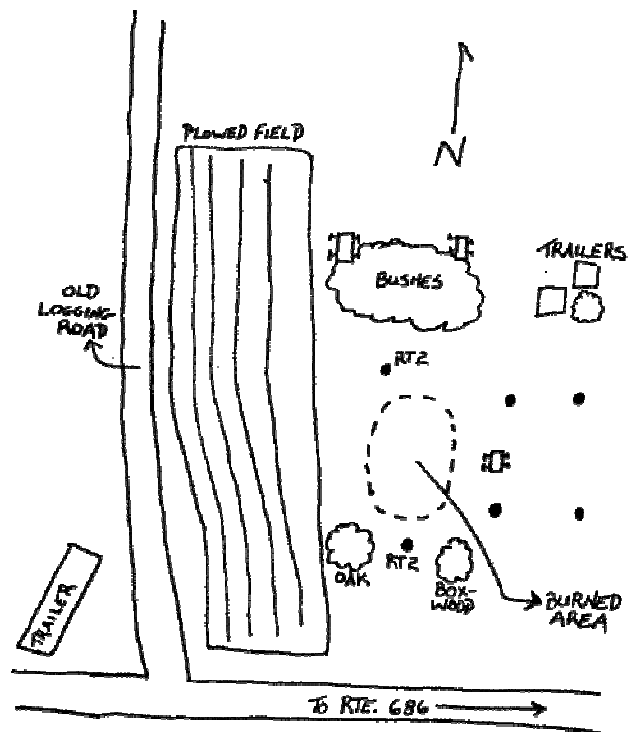
SITE # 71

DOMESTIC HOUSE SITE. LARGE
BURNED AREA WHERE HOUSE STOOD.

NOT TO SCALE

• = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' INTERVALS
AND RANDOM TESTS

☐ = FARM MACHINERY



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM77

February 2005

Figure 15

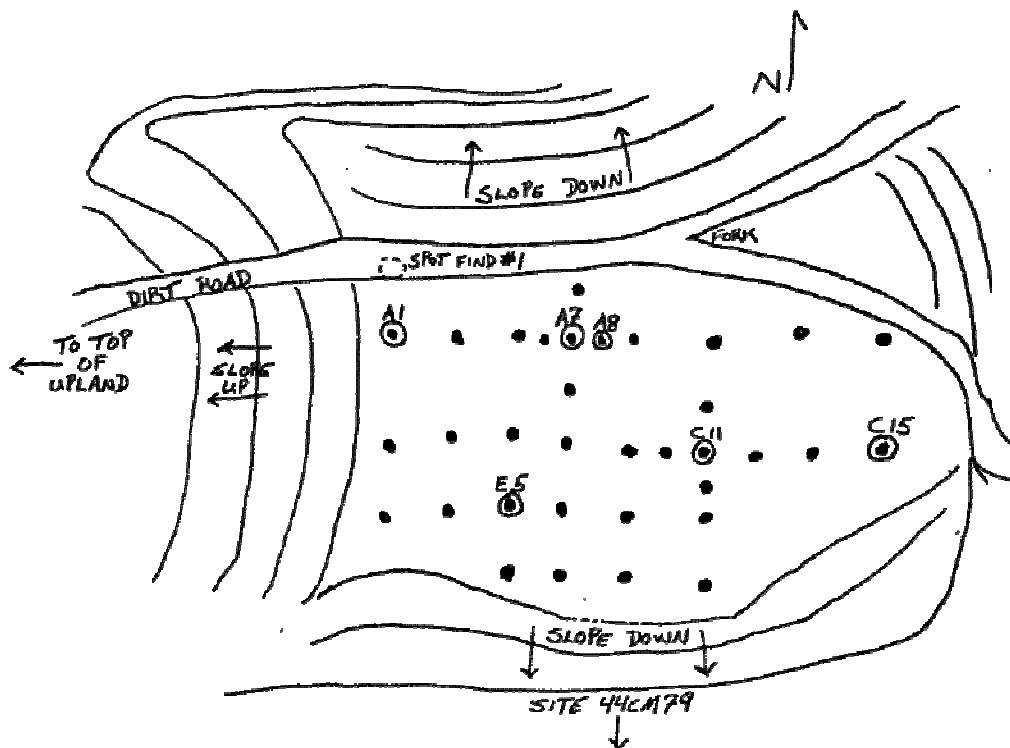
44CM78 SITE #72

POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC QUARRY SITE. LOCATED ON A
PIEDMONT UPLAND TERRACE. QUARTZ AND OTHER MATERIALS
SCATTERED AROUND ON SURFACE.

NOT TO SCALE

• = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' INTERVALS

⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS W/ 25' INTERVAL TESTS



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM78

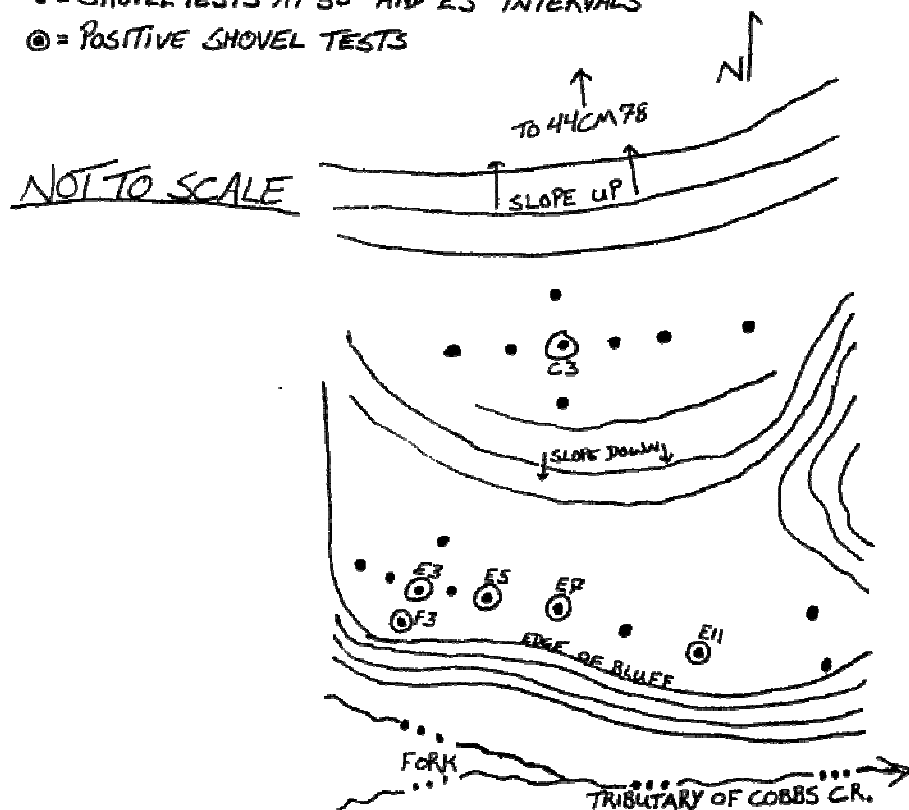
February 2005

Figure 16

44CM 79
SITE # 73

PREHISTORIC POSSIBLE CAMP SITE/PRIMARY
REDUCTION CENTER. LOCATED A PIEDMONT
UPLAND TERRACE, NEAR THE EDGE OF A BLUFF
OVERLOOKING THE FORK OF 2 COBBS CR. TRIBUTARIES.
ST E-7 HAD A POSSIBLE HEARTH.

- = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50' AND 25' INTERVALS
- ⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM79

February 2005

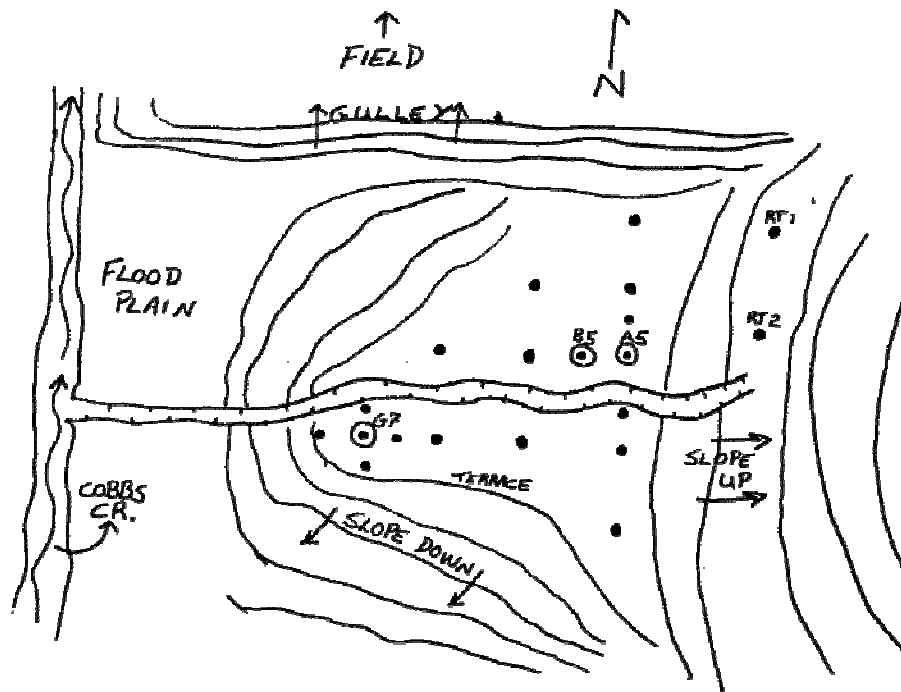
Figure 17

44CM80
SITE # 75

PREHISTORIC SITE LOCATED ON A SMALL TERRACE
AT THE BASE OF A PIEDMONT UPLAND RIDGE AND
ABOVE A FLOOD PLAIN OF COBBS CR..

NOT TO SCALE

- = SHOVEL TESTS AT 50" AND 25"
- ⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS
- ~~~~~ = DRAINAGE CHANNEL CUTTING THROUGH TERRACE



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM80

February 2005

Figure 18

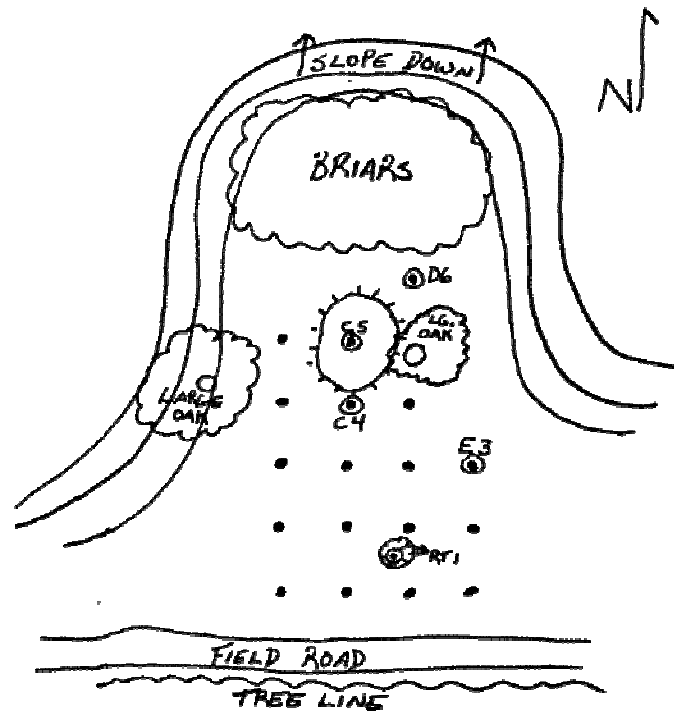
44CM81
SITE #76

HOUSE SITE LOCATED ON A NARROW
PIEDMONT RIDGE TOP.

NOT TO SCALE

• = SHOVEL TESTS AT 25' INTERVALS

⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1776

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM81

February 2005

Figure 19

44CM84

SITE #80

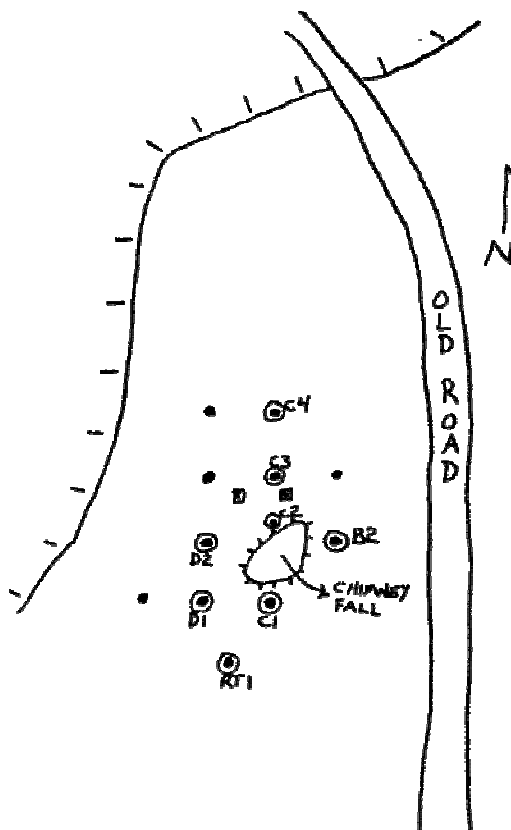
19TH CENTURY HOUSE SITE.

■ ■ = CORNER STONES OF FOUNDATION

● = SHOVEL TESTS AT 25" INTERVALS

⊙ = POSITIVE SHOVEL TESTS

NOT TO SCALE



Source: VCU, 1990

COUNTY of
CUMBERLAND
VIRGINIA
FOUNDED 1744

MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Cobbs Creek Reservoir Project
Cumberland County, Virginia

VCU PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
44CM84

February 2005

Figure 20